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... of these Charges for Repetitions.

...SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 147. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae,* and *Canton,* and in the House of R. J. FAIRBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester,* ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here,* and at *Canton.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £60,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
,, LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
,, SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
,, PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. R. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE,

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co. London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE.

THREE Superior CHRONOMETERS and two Marine BAROMETERS. Apply to

CAPTAIN ALSTON.
Late of the ship "Mor."

Shanghai, 5th May, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle, PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE well finished, with Servants'-rooms and Cooking-house attached, on about *three mows* of ground, and well situated. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

April 20th, 1853.

TO LET.
From 1st June Next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. HOBSON. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1853.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel,* comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(of which due notice will be given,)

THE BUNGALOW belonging to G. F. HUBERTSON, Esq., lately occupied by Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., as a Store, and now tenanted by E. A. REYNOLDS, Esq., containing Eight Rooms with Offices, and Out-houses attached. Marked *B.,* 79, on the Consular Plan.

Shanghae, 11th May, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung,* that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D. *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy cure,* I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period, she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement,—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 15th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald,* New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

DEATH.—At [illegible]ghae, on the 18th inst., THOMAS MCCOMB, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. DONALDSON, aged 8 months.

AFTER leaving behind her the fight at Chin-keang on the 26th April, the *Hermes* steamed on till dark, when she anchored about ten or 12 miles below Nanking. During the night several large timber-rafts passed her on fire. In the forenoon of the 27th she anchored off the northern angle of Nanking, below the first battery planted by the Insurgents to defend the entrance to two creeks running under the walls and in which lay an immense number of large river junks. A great bustle was observed on shore, and a gun or two in the battery began firing at the Steamer, but ceased when two people (that had been in the Insurgents' own employ at Chin-keang and were taken the preceding day out of a junk) landed with a letter explaining that she had come with no hostile intentions. Shortly after some eight or ten of the Insurgents came alongside in a small boat, the first to appear on the deck being a good-looking young man, an officer, in a close fitting red Chinese jacket, who from his long hair was evidently a genuine "rebel" of old standing and who, as the first specimen of these much discussed people met with was viewed and questioned with some interest by our countrymen. Other boats speedily followed, in one of which Mr. Reynolds took a passage on shore, where he met with a civil reception from a leader in charge of the stockaded battery that had just been firing. In the meantime a reply having been received to the note despatched on arrival, His Excellency sent Mr. Meadows on shore to open a communication with some more influential leader. Mr. Meadows, who was accompanied on the occasion by Lieut. Spratt, desired on landing to be led to the highest authority to whom immediate access could be obtained. He was in consequence brought after a walk of about half an hour into the presence of the two Leaders known as the Northern and Assistant Princes, from whom he had a strange reception followed by an equally extraordinary and very interesting conversation. The two gentlemen returned to their boat surrounded as in coming by numbers of the armed crowd, but meeting with neither molestation nor insult. During the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April the *Hermes* lay off the entrance to the creeks aforementioned, only occasionally shifting her position to avoid the fire-rafts sent down nightly by the Imperialists, in the hope, it was believed, of setting fire to the Insurgents' junks. On the 30th Mr. Meadows rode into the city in charge of a despatch, and was joined by a party consisting of Capt. Fishbourne, Lieut. Burton and Mr. Woodgate. They were conducted close to the Tartar or Imperial Citadel, to a large private house occupied for the present by the four Leaders next in rank to those bearing the title of Prince.

One of these exercises the functions of Criminal Chief Justice; and when our countrymen arrived they found him just giving judgment in a case, declared by the females concerned to be one of rape, and for which two men were then condemned to decapitation. After a stay of about a couple of hours, during which they were received by the four occupants of the place and other officials, the approach of evening compelled the party to return to the steamer; previous arrangements for proceeding up the river on the next day forcing then to decline a pressing invitation to dine and sleep there that night and be introduced to the Princes in the morning.

At day-light on the first of May the *Hermes* got under weigh and proceeded up the river. When about 8 miles above Nanking, some 15 or 20 river craft of the Canton build and rig (centipedes) were observed ahead, getting their sails up and going off as if in flight. They were at once perceived to be the Imperialist upper flotilla. The rearmost was soon closed with and called alongside. One of those in advance, seeing her consort proceeding quietly to the steamer and seeing the latter stop, doubtless comprehended there was no hostile intention and *therefore* thought proper to fire a gun which sent its shot over the bows of the *Hermes*. The boat that had been called alongside was sent on to tell the others that there was no occasion either to fire or to move, as the *Hermes* had come merely to get information as to the state of affairs. She proceeded on this mission very leisurely and as two more shotted guns were fired by vessels she had spoken to Captain Fishbourne ordered the ports to be dropped and the guns prepared. After this there was no more firing. The vessels which composed the flotilla had been built at the head of the Hoonan branch of the Yang-tsze and had been following in the track of the Insurgents down. They were found to be manned altogether by Canton volunteer gunners or "cannon braves," many of whom the mandarins have since stated to be reclaimed pirates. There were no regular forces nor any mandarins present, and each vessel was stated to be independent of the others. Several of the headmen or commanders came on board the *Hermes*; but no exact information respecting the position and strength of the Imperial armies could be obtained from them. One who had all the appearance and manner of an impudent China-street shop-keeper was however at pains to explain emphatically, and with an air of much disgust, that the Insurgents were "Christians and robbers, robbers and Christians." The *Hermes* anchored again off Nanking about dark. During the following day, the 2d May, her decks were again covered with Insurgents, officers and men, until she weighed at about 4 P.M. to return to Shanghae. It had been formally notified in the morning to one of the higher leaders, that all parties having now been distinctly informed of the neutral and pacific intentions of the *Hermes* any fire on her in future would be at once returned, she having before refrained from returning the fire at Chin-keang only because the circumstances under which she had appeared were certainly suspicious. In reply it was stated, that no thought need be taken on that score as communications had since the arrival of the vessel been exchanged with Chin-keang, and that the nature of her position to the Insurgents was there well known. The communications in question would not appear, however, to have been acted on with sufficient promptitude by publication to the forces generally; for on the approach of the *Hermes* on the morning of the 3d May to the stockaded batteries erected to protect the entrance to the Grand Canal at Kwa-chow she was fired at; and, so far as could be judged on after enquiry and consideration, it was done merely in pursuance of general orders to resist all attempts of other than their own people to pass their lines. In every case the attack could not have been premeditated on the part of the higher officers as many of the guns in the stockades were not manned. Enough were, however, in readiness in the first stockade and the adjoining junks to enable them to discharge five or six shots before Capt. Fishbourne's order to load, and run out the guns could be carried into effect. The *Hermes* then began to return the fire, proceeding at the same time slowly down the river, carried by the current and either steaming easily or, occasionally, with her engines stopped to permit of a better aim at some more conspicuous assailant. After passing the stockades that lined the Kwa-chow side of the river she had to sustain a similar fire from those on the Chin-keang side, distributing in return some 40 or 50 round shot and a few shell; after which she anchored off Silver Island about a mile below the fortified heights. Within an hour afterward a letter of a civil and pacific character, evidently prepared some days before, was brought down by a messenger to the bank opposite and sent on board by a fishing boat. While the answer to this was being written, a group containing several yellow-jacketed leaders was observed collecting on the bank and making signs of a desire to communicate. Mr. Meadows was sent to them and found it was Lo-ta-kang and Woo-joo-keaou the two Insurgent Generals in command at Chin-keang, who had come to explain that the fire had been opened at Kwa-chow in mistake by some new troops who were not aware of the *Hermes* having been in peaceful communication with their Princes at Nanking. After some conversation Mr. Meadows invited them to go on board the Steamer, but they declined. He then asked for one of their people to come on board in order to take back a reply to their letter. Three volunteered at once, one of whom was found to be a Meaou-tsze or independent Aboriginal Mountaineer from Kwei-chow. He was a middlesized young man of earnest gesture and expression. He spoke mandarin purely but with some effort, like a foreigner. He said 8,000 of his people were with the Insurgents, and spoke with pride of the fact that they had never submitted to the rule of the Manchoos; in proof whereof he showed his long hair, not shortened by shaving from his youth up. When the letter was handed to him he promised to bring an answer within an hour, and kept his word by riding down with it within that period in a heavy rain. The *Hermes* then started for this port which she reached without adventure at 3 P.M. on Thursday the 5th May.

On the whole it is believed that the return fire of the *Hermes* will have done us good with the Insurgents. It was made quite clear to them, both by letter and verbally, that they had brought it on themselves. Hence, after the forbearance previously shown in going up, it is thought that the promptitude with which this single vessel stopped and returned the fire of the first battery that opened on her and the leisurely way in which she then went on, discharging a few shot at every point from which she was assailed, would have no worse effect than to convince such of the Insurgents as know practically nothing of us, that it would be well to keep the peace with a people who had such vessels and could so use them. All must have been made sensible of the superiority of our artillery to their own. A few of their shot struck the rigging and hull of the *Hermes* but without doing any injury of importance, and no one on board was hurt, as they had the opportunity of learning at Silver Island. On the other hand many of her shot struck the stockades with visible effect; one of the first she fired brought down two or three masts of junks in the entrance of the Grand Canal; after another, directed against the battery in which was a yellow-jacketed leader on horse-back, he suddenly disappeared the horse galloping off riderless; and at Silver Island it was ascertained that 3 men had been killed by a shot directed against a small junk on the Chin-keang side, one of the last fired. The shell too, one of which, directed against a battery on the very summit of the heights, was observed to burst with beautiful accuracy on reaching its destination, must have been considered dangerous and far-travelling visitors.

It appears that considerations arising out of our relations with the existing government prevented Sir George Bonham from personally seeing any of the Chiefs, but the object of his visit was fully explained to all by letter and verbally. There is no official mystery on the present occasion and we are accordingly enabled to state that the communications were to the following effect: That the desire of the British was to remain perfectly neutral in the present struggle for dominion in China; that the proclamations of the Manchoo-government about the assistance of foreign war-steamers were false in so far as those of H. B. Majesty were referred to;—that our Government had nothing to do with the fleet of Lorchas which had followed the *Hermes* into Chin-keang; that the sale of ships, private property, to either contending party could not be prevented, but that when so sold, they were no longer entitled to the use of the national flag; that British subjects entering into the service of either party, having thereby forfeited their claim to protection from the British Government, would receive none; but that all British subjects peaceably attending to their lawful avocations at the Five Ports according to the terms of existing Treaties, *were* entitled to such protection; and that no injury done to them in person or property would fail to be speedily and fully resented.

One of the higher Insurgent leaders, who twice visited the *Hermes* officially, said that foreign vessels were welcome to trade at Nanking and that to prevent their being attacked they had only to send on a boat some 7 or 8 miles in advance. With this exception, no approach was made to detail in their communications, whether written or verbal, but they distinctly stated that free and unmolested commercial intercourse was perfectly open to us. Considering the circumstances in which they were placed, surrounded by enemies of whom the most effective were foreigners, their bearing was not only civil but decidedly frank, friendly and trustful; forming a striking contrast with the cold and guarded, when not positively repellant, demeanour which has always characterized the mandarins. That this proceeded from no merely calculating desire to conciliate, was proved by the fact that they yielded not one jot of their pretensions in matters of dignity; and, hemmed in as they were, descended to no "imploring" or "praying" for our aid.

It could only proceed from the cause to which they themselves so often referred: the existence of a common faith and of a spiritual "brotherhood" as children and worshippers of the same God. They called the English "foreign brethren" and one, speaking of their proceedings when fairly in possession of the Empire, said it would be strange indeed if they, our brethren, refused to grant us privileges that had been acceded by the idol-worshipping goblins (the Manchoos). Such being their present disposition toward us, the fact that circumstances prevent a practical sympathy being extended to them, would of itself have been matter of no little regret. How deeply then is it to be deplored that the very force, they have as yet the fewest means of coping with, should be an increasing squadron of foreign ships, manned by British and Americans. A political writer of great authority speaking of the Anglo-Saxon race in North America, says, that "notwithstanding some incipient signs of a better tendency, the life of the whole of one sex is devoted to dollar hunting and of the other to breeding dollar-hunters;" and Napoleon the First, speaking of the same race in Great Britain, declared them to be "a nation of shop-keepers." We have always regarded the first as the harsh censure of a well meaning friend; the second as the warped opinion of a baffled foe. But should this, our Anglo-Saxon race, here so powerful for good or evil among one third of the human race, continue, now that the truth is known, ranging itself for hire under the banners of idol-worshipping and depraved* tyranny to fight against courageous patriotism, moral purity and earnest even if erring piety, we shall be compelled to admit that the ignoble and short-sighted spirit of "dollar-hunting shop-keepers" does indeed largely exist among us. We distinctly deprecate all foreign aid being given to the Insurgents, unless it were to counterbalance foreign enmity. If the people now in Nanking deserve the Empire they will win it for themselves. But we protest strongly against extraneous force being directed against them, as unjust and most impolitic. For, to put the question on lower grounds, what have we to gain commercially by attempting to reinstate a government in power, which has granted us no privilege whatever except on compulsion, and which we know well was preparing to retrench all it had granted when this very rebellion gave it other occupation? We conceive it easy to establish, and that by manifold reasons, the inexpediency, in a political and commercial point of view, of all interference; but we can hardly believe it necessary.

The stability of the Manchoo-dynasty received a severe blow from the English war, resting as it did in no small degree on the prestige of military power; which we dispelled when two garrisons of Manchoo Bannermen were half destroyed by our forces. This circumstance joined to some less palpable but still more effective moral causes—chiefly the increasing disaffection of the able and ambitious literati, caused by the sale of government-posts and the mal-administration which that sale directly produced—led some years back to the prediction that the present rulers of China would ere long be extirpated or driven into Tartary by some native leader. But until the fact was ascertained by actual enquiry, no one who had watched the small success of protestant proselytism at the Five Ports after long years of labor, could have associated with the expected national and patriotic movement an element so altogether new and strange to the Chinese mind as Christianity in the protestant form. In this, even the more sceptical must be somewhat disposed to recognize that to which the Insurgents themselves constantly refer: a more special working of the Divine arm. In every case we maintain that those who can see nothing deeper in this movement than the selfish scheme of a few ambitious men of no high station, are incompetent to form a practically sound judgment of the real nature of what is passing around them. China, we believe, has entered on one of those epochs in which it pleases God to cause His Everlasting Truths to work more mightily and directly in humanity than we, long accustomed to an every-day, milk-and-water life, can readily bring ourselves to comprehend.

The history of the originators of this insurrection is still involved in an obscurity, which we trust strenuous efforts will be made to clear up, both here and in the south. So much appears to have been ascertained with considerable certainty, that they were chiefly men from the country about 40 or 50 miles to the north and east of Canton, members of the literary class i. e. aspirants to government-posts. These after spending the first half of their lives in the acquisition of that knowledge which is considered by all Chinese, high and low, as the only legitimate title to the dignity and power of office, found their path to advancement hopelessly barred by the ab-normal policy or *im*-policy of the ruling power. When thus disgusted they would seem to have fallen in with the books spread by foreign missionaries, and, embracing the truths there found, to have definitively given up their old career and established a Christian community in the remote province of Kwang-se. Here again they found their action interfered with by an unwise government. The district magistrate seized and decapitated some of their number for disseminating "depraved doctrines." To defend themselves from persecution they took up arms against the local authorities, their numbers being then only one or two hundred. But there was nothing on the side of government to meet the spirit by which they were animated. Continued success increased their numbers and, with their numbers and power, increased the magnitude of their projects; until some months before leaving Kwang-se, they avowedly aspired to nothing less than universal dominion. Is it in accordance with experience or common sense to assume that men of courage and noble ambition, such as they have proved themselves to be, will, after the wondrous success that has attended their efforts, now fold their hands and submit to be extinguished—snuffed out as it were—in the commanding military position their swords have won them?

We have again left ourselves no space to give such few details as the *Hermes* could learn of their numbers, present position, &c. Suffice it to say that when she left they were diligently employed in strengthening the defences of the cities they hold. That work finished they are not likely to sit down idle. And we believe that if our people will continue to act against them, the consequences may be disastrous indeed. Leaving the great mass of their adherents out of consideration, there cannot be fewer of them than some twenty thousand energetic men of high resolves who have drawn the sword and cast the sheath behind them. They have that intense unity of purpose which a deeply felt religious faith has always given, and can alone give to human beings. There is no force in China that can withstand them; and if the hostility of foreigners force them to leave Nanking they will break out and, after sweeping the plains, establish themselves in some lessaccessible region, our most embittered enemies; who may return at no distant day, with over-whelming force to execute vengeance on all opposers of "the Will of Heaven."

* That Kea-king one of those [illegible] most enlightened, liberal, vigorous and illustrious kings" whom Conservative so be-praises, openly kept a number of youths for purposes we cannot soil our paper by characterising more plainly is a fact as notorious in China as that the vice thus Imperially sanctioned is now widely prevalent throughout the country. That these "robbers and Christians," who punish adultery with death, will apply a sharp remedy to this offence against nature, there can be small doubt.

WE have much pleasure in giving insertion to the statements regarding the interviews, had on Wednesday last, by the Committee of Co-operation with the representatives of the foreign powers here, who have vessels-of-war in the harbour.

The results of the applications, appear to be, in the main, most satisfactory. We learn that the Committee are loud in the praise of the French Consul, for the warm interest he displayed in the object in view, viz., the safety of life and property in this great, and hitherto, growing port of foreign trade, although, at present, the direct interest of his country is not largely involved. We heartily join them in this feeling, especially when we remember that M. Montigny has refrained from availing of his leave of absence, (obtained by him some months ago in consequence of ill health,) on account of the portentous aspect of affairs in the interior, and his desire to be at hand, to aid in making any new arrangements which the present intestine struggle may bring about.

The interest taken in the matter by Colonel Marshall, the American Minister, is fully shown by his clear and emphatic reply to the Committee, and we trust that for reasons of policy, and consideration of the common interests of all nations here, Captain Kelly of the *Plymouth* may consent to exercise the discretion accorded him by the Commodore of the Squadron, and give the Community the moral and physical advantages of his fine vessel, until our political atmosphere becomes less clouded.

We learn from good authority, that the sketch handed us, of the reply given to the Committee by Sir George Bonham, falls even somewhat short of the vigorous and decided determination expressed by him, to lose not a moment in fulfilling the wish of the Community, as expressed by the Committee, and we hope nothing may occur to prevent the steamer *Rattler* from soon taking up the berth lately occupied in our river, by the effective little vessel the *Hermes*.

The short time given to the Committee of Co-operation to arrange and carry out the several interviews, with the necessary previous and subsequent consultations, proves that they must have been active and energetic in the service of the Community, by whom they were so unanimously appointed by the public meeting of the 12th ultimo, and great credit is due to them for having succeeded, not only in retaining an effective force here, but in allaying (we believe) serious apprehensions in the minds of many deeply interested in the quiet and safety of the settlement.

SINCE we perused *Conservative's* first letter, to which we gave some consideration in our last issue; we have met with his second letter, to which we now give our attention.

We need scarcely observe at the present time, all doubt has been removed as to the powerful hold the Insurgents have got on the very heart of the country.

Conservative, in common with all writers and commentators on the actual state of China up to this period, has been labouring to elicit truth out of a mass of conflicting statements, which the trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking has, in a great measure, enabled others to penetrate, and by ascertaining the motives and policy of this powerful party, in a certain measure to elucidate.

Conservative's whole letter has, necessarily, been written under erroneous impressions, as no previous knowledge of China or Chinese could possibly enable him to arrive at the actual state of things in the centre of the Middle-Kingdom. Without, therefore, going into a detailed reply to his several assertions, we would merely observe *en passant* that a revolution is not the less real because initiated or developed by men of infamous character. Such men may, indeed, as frequently they have heretofore, be used as tools under Providence, to work out beneficial ends—but, whether or no,—that a great revolution is taking place throughout the fairest provinces of this empire, is now beyond dispute.

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Were it true, that the main body of the Insurgents is composed of Cantonnese properly so called, there would be reason to believe that no good boded foreigners from their connexion with the present movement. But we are informed that, the Insurgent body is composed of men from Kwang-se, Kwang-tung and other provinces, and that the far greater portion of them has no knowledge whatever of foreigners.

It may well be supposed as *Conservative* states, that the literati "can not fraternise with the Insurgents if they wished to; for such a course would involve the destruction *of all their kindred*, whenever the power remained with the Imperialists to execute the sentence of death"—this is evidently a good and valid reason why, the literati and officials, and men of rank and influence in the state, should keep aloof from the ranks of the Insurgents, except where *self-interest* or grasping ambition induces individuals to join them—but the feeling of sympathy may be latent in the breasts of many who, only await the opportunity for declaring their open adhesion to the new power, when once they are convinced that its star is in the ascendant.

However valuable past history may prove to strengthen men's convictions as to the result of certain events, where fair parallels can be drawn—what lesson can be learnt from its consideration in regard to a new and wonderful state of thought and action, derived from causes unknown to the past history of China? we say altogether new,—for the toleration of christian missionaries by the emperor Kang-hi, cannot be viewed as at all resembling the present crisis. Then, although the teaching of christian doctrine was allowed by Kang-hi, he was not himself a convert to christianity—whilst now, the Leaders of the New Sect take up christianity, however imperfectly understood, as the watchword of the New Dynasty, and avow themselves to be guided by its fundamental truths in all their State-policy.

It is moreover, the opinion of well informed men that, if the "fierce nomads of the north" are called on by their chiefs "to mingle in the strife"—they will not be found possessed of the same warlike qualities that distinguished their forefathers, when they hovered like locusts on the frontiers of this devoted country: so soon to be desolated by their conquests.

It has been observed in the past history of China, that all nations coming in contact with this people, have gradually lost their own nationality and become absorbed in the masses of this populous empire. This has been fully borne out in the lives of the Tartar emperors. What is there now-a-days to distinguish the Tartar character from the Chinese? both are equally grasping, covetous and tyrannical. Rank and emoluments are sold openly and unblushingly by the autocrat of this vast empire, and literary men who have devoted all their time and talents to the acquisition of scholastic honours, find themselves set aside and neglected—whilst the parvenu, however notoriously bad his past life has been, may, by the mere power of wealth, attain to the highest rank in the state.

In conclusion, we are quite as desirous as *Conservative* can be, that peaceful relations may quickly be re-established throughout the Celestial empire, if that be possible; we should be glad to see both for the sake of our own in common with other nations' interests, as well as for the prosperity of the hundreds of millions of this great empire, trade and commerce again flourishing with greater vigour than ever. But, we do not believe that such ends can be attained by the irregular interference of foreign nations with the internal dissensions of China. We have no excuse for any other than non-intervention-policy, unless one or other party, in a regularly authorized manner, seek our intervention—not by such underhand and double-faced dealings as recently, whereby the local authorities of this province have sought to inveigle the nations trading with this country—but, by an open straightforward appeal to its allies by the existing Imperial goverment on the one hand, or the Insurgent party on the other. It will then be for Western nations, acting in concert, we trust—either to mediate between the belligerents, if satisfied that course can be effectively adopted—or else, if convinced it would be honourable to espouse the cause of one or other party by an appeal to arms—take up the cause with spirit and so settle the question definitively.

Meanwhile, Western nations are anxiously looking forward to a favorable opportunity to recommence those commercial relations with the Chinese, that have been so abruptly broken up by the existing state of anarchy. Too little is yet known of the Insurgents to place any reliance on their ultimate designs, or their power, to act up to their avowed intentions. The dawn is overcast, the morning is dark and louring, and we have no adequate means of yet ascertaining, what may be the new and startling events that may usher in the full blaze of noon.

Under all circumstances, it behoves foreigners to be watchful—not to place much dependence on one or other party—but to be attentive to profit in due time by the mistakes of either, and seek to open up China more thoroughly to the enterprise and civilization of the West, for the benefit of all.

In our last issue we gave through the kind liberality and indefatigable application of Doctor Medhurst, the "Book of Religious Precepts of the T'hae-ping Dynasty;" this week we are indebted to the same source and untiring labours of this prince of Sinologues, for translations from "Pamphlets published by the Insurgents," which grace a large portion of our broad sheet.* "The Trimetrical Classic" ushers in the work; commencing with a glance at the creation, it dwells on the bondage of the twelve tribes in Egypt, the miracles wrought by Moses and the deliverance of the Israelites, and God's miracles for the sustenance of his people in the wilderness, mentions the declension of this chosen race and the coming of Jesus Christ for the redemption of men. Then treats of God's regard for the Chinese in early ages until Tsin's "infatuation for the Genii," and other kings becoming more depraved, until Ming "welcomed the institutions of Buddah, and set up temples and monasteries to the great injury of the country," and Hwuy changed the name of God, into that of pearly emperor. It next declares the supremacy of God over the whole world, speaks of the great depravity of men during the last seven hundred years, then lapses into a rhapsody, in which affairs of earth and heaven are most strangely commingled;—asserting a divine commission to be bestowed on the Son, intimated in a note as "the leader of the insurrection, Hung-sew-tseun." One would imagine that the latter portion of this Classic is a perversion of a portion of the Apocalypse, in which the great dragon is so conspicuously set forth. The Classic closes with an allusion to the judgment of the world by God's son, the Saviour; calling upon men to keep the commandments; promising eternal happiness to the good, and threatening the wicked with misery for ever.

The next is an "Ode for youth"—treating of the various duties to God, Jesus, parents—also the duties of the sovereign, ministers, families collectively and individually, men, women—on contracting marriages, the management of the heart, eyes, ear, mouth, hand and feet, and finally "the way to get to heaven."

The whole of the foregoing are very neatly couched in verse. The first poem consists of verses of four lines, each line having only three words in the original—the second is also composed of verses of four lines, each line containing five words in the original.

* The pressure of public papers has compelled us to remove our Statistical Statements and place these extremely valuable documents in their place.—Ed.

The following letter, purporting to have been sent by Sir Geo. Bonham, Bart., to the rebel chief on his arrived at Nanking, is freely circulated among the Chinese in the city of Shanghae. We are under great obligations to a friend for the translation of it which we now give. We cannot, of course, vouch for its being a true copy of the original document, but it bears every evidence upon the surface of its genuineness. Indeed it must be substantially correct, as the Chinese could not have obtained the names, dates, and circumstances therein detailed, so apparently true to fact, unless they had copied it from the original document, we leave our readers to form their own opinion of the statements and sentiments contained in the letter:—

Sir Geo. Bonham, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Governor of Hongkong, and Superintendent of Trade at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghae, makes the following communication:—

Yesterday (April 27th) at noon, I arrived at Nanking, on board the British steamer *Hermes*, and sent Mr. Interpreter Meadows on shore, to announce the fact, and also to arrange at what time I could meet with your Majesty. Subsequently Mr. Meadows returned on board, saying, that he had hed an interview with their Highnesses the northern king and the assistant king. To day at noon, an officer deputed by you was to have to come on board to escort me into the city, to your Majesty's palace, that we might hold a conference together: but it is now two or three hours past noon, and the officer in question has not yet arrived. On account of my various engagements at other places, I cannot long remain at anchor here, I therefore deem it expedient to make you acquainted with some of the matters about which I wished to deliberate with you. The English nation has carried on commercial intercourse with China, for a considerable time; namely for the last two hundred years, in Canton; and ten years ago a new treaty was formed, and commercial regulations agreed to, by which it was arranged that at Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, British merchants should be allowed to build houses, and bring their families to reside there: that in the trade carried on by them duties should be paid according to a settled tariff, without any further let or hindrance. At every one of the above-named ports there have been appointed British Consuls, for the superintendance of affairs belonging to British subjects. I, the Plenipotentiary, have also been appointed by my sovereign to be Governor of Hongkong, and Superintendant of Trade at the above-named five ports. All intercourse with the officers of the Chinese Government has to be conducted through me. For the last ten years things have gone on thus, without any remarkable change. But of late we have heard that the Chinese people have been engaged in hostilities with the Manchow people: we have also heard that your Majesty has obtained possession of Nanking, and various other reports differing from each other. Further, the Manchow officers have issued proclamations saying, that they have borrowed a number of European steamers, which are gone up the Yang-tsze-keang to fight with your Majesty's troops. But these are all the false reports and lying statements of the Manchow officers. It has been the custom of the British nation hitherto, in every place to which they go, to trade or settle, when hostilities break out in said places, not to interfere; how then could we lend steamers in China, for such a purpose? As to the lorchas hired by the Manchow officers, or the European vessels bought by them, I, the Plenipotentiary, have nothing to do with them; we do not allow British merchant-vessels to be hired for any such purpose. People purchase British merchant-vessels just as they purchase English piece-goods and other articles; all which it would be difficult to prevent. But though we cannot prevent the subjects of other nations purchasing British vessels, we do not allow such vessels, after having been sold, to hoist the British flag. Should any British subjects remain on board such vessels, and allow themselves to be employed by the Manchow officers, we deem it improper, and our nation does not protect them. Now, your Majesty being at war with the Manchows, the British Government does not wish to interfere with either party; but as British subjects have built many dwelling-houses, churches, and storehouses at Shanghae, and as there are a number of English vessels, coming and going, as well as anchored in the Whampoa river (opposite that city); and as your Majesty has arrived at Nanking, which is not far from Shanghae, and it is reported that your Majesty intends marching an army to Soochow and Sungkeang, and subsequently to Shanghae,—we wish previously to be made acquainted with your intentions towards the British nation and its interests.

The following cards accompanied the above document:—

Thos. Taylor Meadows, Interpreter to the British Consulate at Shanghae.

E. G. Fishbourne, Commander of H. B. M. Steamer *Hermes*.

W. Woodgate, Assistant in the Office of H. B. M. Superintendant.

Unitedly send their respects.

CIRCULAR.

The Committee of Co-operation beg to circulate for the general information of the Community, the particulars of their applications on the 18th inst., to the Representatives of such Western Nations as have any Naval Force at Shanghae at the present conjuncture;—that such force might not, by the further departures of H. B. M. Str. *Hermes*, U. S. Ship *Plymouth*, and H. I. M. Str. *Cassini*, be rendered totally inadequate to the protection of the settlement, and of the great amount of property now here.

Shanghae, May 19th, 1853.

WILLIAM HOGG, *Chairman*,
T. C. BEALE,
J. SKINNER,
} *Committee of Co-operation.*

MEMORANDUM *of an interview between H. E. Sir* George Bonham, *Bart., H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and the Committee of Co-operation, consisting of the Chairman Mr.* William Hogg, *and Messrs.* T. C. Beale, *and* J. Skinner.

Messrs. E. Cunningham, *and* H. H. Kennedy, *Members of Committee, absent from Shanghae.*

The Committee stated that:—

"As a Committee, appointed by the foreign residents of all nations at Shanghae, to Co-operate on their behalf, with the Civil and Naval Authorities of Western Nations in all matters for the defence of this settlement, they begged to wait upon His Excellency as H. B. M. Representative, to state to him that the Community last evening learned with considerable alarm the intended departure of the steamer *Hermes*.

That the Committee deemed it their duty to bring to His Excellency's notice, the extreme inefficiency of protection which could be afforded to life and property by the only British War-steamer, which would be left in port. And the Committee would remind His Excellency, that the news said to have been received yesterday—if it proved true—might speedily destroy the quiet and confidence which had been created and continued, during the stay in Port of a powerful and imposing force now departing: and they would respectfully request that the *Hermes* should be retained, until something more definite was known regarding the state of affairs at Nanking and the movements of the Rebel army.

In reply to the above Representation, Sir George Bonham stated to the Committee of Co-operation, that it was his intention to leave Shanghae in H. M.'s Steam-Sloop *Hermes* in the course of the evening. That after the departure of the *Hermes*, there would still remain in Port H. M.'s Steam-Sloop *Salamander*, H. I. M.'s War Steamer *Cassini*, and the U. S. Frigate *Plymouth*. The movements of the *Cassini* and *Plymouth* were, it is true, uncertain, and the stay of the latter vessel in this Port might be but of short duration; but he had himself personally no immediate apprehension for the safety of Shanghae. Moreover, it was absolutely necessary that he should proceed to the South where his Presence was urgently required; and having already completed all his arrangements, he could not delay any longer his departure in the *Hermes*, indeed he would have left Shanghae much sooner, as was well known, had he not been detained by the anticipated arrival of the mail daily, expected at this Place. There was now however great uncertainty respecting the time when the mail would arrive, and he had therefore decided on taking his departure without delay.

Sir George Bonham was however most anxious to meet, as far as he was able to do so, the views and wishes of the Shanghae Community, and he would accordingly, on arriving at Amoy, take the necessary measures for the despatch of H. M.'s Steam Sloop *Rattler* to this Port, where her presence would place the Naval Force for the protection of British interests at Shanghae on the some footing as if the *Hermes* were detained in Port. He trusted the *Rattler* would arrive at Shanghae before the anticipated departure of the *Plymouth*, but if on his arrival at Amoy, circumstances prevented the despatch of the *Rattler*, (a contingency which he by no means foresaw) he would, on his reaching Hongkong, lose no time in communicating with Sir William Hoste, the Senior Naval Officer in China, for the increased Naval Force now applied for by the Committee.

With regard to the latter portion of the Committee's Representation, Sir George Bonham observed, that he had in the morning some conversation with the Rev. Mr. Taylor who had just returned from the vicinity of Chin-keang-foo: and from the information he had obtained from Mr. Taylor, Sir George Bonham could not see cause for any increased apprehension on the part of the Community. The purport of Mr. Taylor's information amounted to this:—that the Captain of the *Dewan*, a vessel in the employ of the Shanghae Taoutae, and stationed a few miles on this said of Ching-keang, had stated, that the Insurgents had declared that they would put to death all Foreigners seized fighting against them: a threat not to be wondered at under existing circumstances. Mr. Taylor had further heard, that some five hundred men had been dressed in Red Coats, with shakos on their heads, for the purpose of deceiving the Insurgents into a belief that Foreign Soldiers were engaged to fight on the side of the Imperialists. All this information did not lead Sir George Bonham to suppose that matters were now in a different state to what they were when he left Nanking, that is, that both Nanking and Chin-keang are in the hands of the Insurgents, and that these places are surrounded by Imperial Troops. He would therefore adhere to his original intention of leaving Shanghae, and at the same time do all in his power to supply, as early as possible, the place of the *Hermes* by as efficient a vessel of war.

In conclusion, Sir George Bonham would remark to the Committee, that with the conviction above stated, he could not well detain the *Hermes* any longer in this Port. This vessel had been under orders of the Naval Commander-in-chief to proceed on another Service, and he had already on his own responsibility, detained her in China for more than two months. The Committee should remember that the control of Her Majesty's Ships in these Seas was vested entirely in the hands of the Naval Commander-in-chief; and that out of four vessels-of-war at present in China, there would be two in Shanghae alone, on the arrival of the *Rattler*, leaving Canton with one Brig, and Amoy, Foochow-foo and Ningpo, without any Ships. Finally, the Committee were assured that should events in the North justify the application, Sir George Bonham might possibly obtain the Services of H. M.'s Ship *Spartan* to visit Shanghae, and that he would himself come up in her, if circumstances rendered such a trip necessary.

The Committee thereupon withdrew, after having expressed their satisfaction at the result of the interview, and stated, that their wishes had been fully met by the promised despatch of the *Rattler* to take the place of the *Hermes*.

MEMORANDUM *of an interview between His Excellency, The Hon'ble Colonel* Marshall, *U. S. Commissioner, and the Committee of Co-operation, consisting of the Chairman, and Messrs.* Beale *and* Skinner.

Messrs. E. Cunningham, *and* H. H. Kennedy, *Members of Committee, absent from Shanghae.*

The Committee proceeded to state that:—

"As a Committee appointed by the Foreign Residents of all Nations at Shanghae, to cooperate on their behalf, with the Civil and Naval authorities of Western Nations, in all matters for the defence of this settlement, they begged to wait upon His Excellency, as the Representative of the United States of America, to express to His Excellency, the deep concern with which they had seen the departure of the Steam-Frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*: and the regret with which they learned, that the only remaining ship—the Sloop-of-war *Plymouth*—belonging to his country, was expected to withdraw from this station in a short time. The French-steamer *Cassini* was also to leave almost immediately, and His Excellency the British Plenipotentiary had expressed his intention of despatching the steamer *Hermes* tomorrow morning;—so that they anticipated the withdrawal of the whole Naval force of all Western Powers from the Port within a few days, except only the British war-steamer the *Salamander*.

"This arrangement of force would leave the foreign settlement, and a vast amount of foreign property at Shanghae without adequate protection.

"It was well known that large armies occupied the Banks of the Yang-tsze-kiang, within One hundred and Seventy miles of this place; and that large fleets of boats float upon its waters subject to their command. The city of Shanghae could be occupied by the forces of either party within a very few hours;—and it is also infested by a numerous class, who during this paralysis of trade have no employment, and whose propensities to crime are quickened by their necessities. There could be no doubt that thousands of loose, vicious, and desperate characters were now in Shanghae, ready to swoop upon whatever booty they could find, when the reins of discipline should be slackened to afford room for the display of their licentiousness.

"The Committee could not comprehend the meaning of the departure of almost the whole of the Naval force which was gathered to Shanghae upon the presentation of the first appearance of danger, when they saw no reason to presume *that* danger more distant now, than it was four weeks since. On the contrary, it should seem evident, that, as the presence of the large Naval force lately congregated here, indicated a consciousness of danger, and a determination to resist attack, its withdrawal would operate to produce in the minds of all—but more particularly in the minds of the Chinese—a conclusion, that the Resolution to resist, had been withdrawn with the departure of the means of resistance, and that therefore the opportunity might be seized to make the attack successful.

"The reaction in such case would be worse than the blow originally warded off, and the Committee could not but feel, it would have been better for Shanghae that no preparation had been entered upon.

"Under these circumstances they most respectfully requested that His Excellency would take such measures as might prevent the departure of the American war-vessel now in Port."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"I perceive plainly your necessities, and I concur entirely in your conclusions. I consider the danger to Shanghae more imminent now than at any time heretofore; because as the rallying of a large force for its protection on the first appearance of danger, attracted attention to its wealth and importance, and evinced the solicitude of Western Nations to preserve the interests which are here vested, from the effects of the War which is now desolating the interior, and paralysing the trade you have pursued, so the withdrawal of that force suddenly, exposes all it came to defend, and leaves to the vicissitudes of War, or of Rapine, property upon which it has only riveted the attention of the belligerents. The armies of the Empire and the Rebels occupy to-day, the same general positions, they have maintained for the past six weeks. A change in their lines may produce important results, or the continued occupancy of their present positions may create necessities for subsistence which will bring Shanghae within the range of their detachments. In either event, if a Naval force was ever required, I admit it cannot be safely withdrawn, until the course of the War shall have taken Shanghae out of the probable range of the contending armies.

"The *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, have been despatched upon a Special Service, for which the *Plymouth* has also contingent orders. I regret deeply that I am so situated, that it is not in my power to say to you, that this vessel at least shall be detained until your safety is assured; but I will say, that I shall take great satisfaction in presenting your Communication, together with my Own Opinion, to the Officer, upon whose discretion the duration of the stay of that vessel must depend. Were the disposition of the Naval force dependent upon my will, your wishes would be met without hesitation, as they consist with reason, and belong to the exercise of a well regulated prudence under the circumstances."

The Committee expressed their gratification in finding that His Excellency so entirely coincided with their views, and they trusted that the result of his communication with the Officer in question might be the detention of the U. S. Sloop *Plymouth*.

MEMORANDUM *of an interview between* M. de Montigny, *Consul de France at Shanghae, and Ningpo, and the Committee of Co-operation, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs.* Beale *and* Skinner.

Messrs. E. Cunningham, *and* H. H. Kennedy, *Members of Committee, absent from Shanghae.*

The Committee begged to acquaint M. de Montigny, with the steps they had taken to prevent, if possible, the total dispersion of the force now here, without which force, they were convinced M. de Montigny would agree with them, there was no adequate protection for this settlement, or for the vast amount of foreign property now here.

The Committee stated to M. de Montigny their observations to H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, and to the U. S. Commissioner; and informed him, that the former had pledged himself to take immediate steps to replace H. B. M. Steamer *Hermes* leaving in the morning, by another vessel-of-war quite as efficient; while the latter, had readily assured the Committee that he would communicate forthwith with Captain Kelly to the end that the U. S. Sloop *Plymouth* might be detained here for the present if possible.

The Committee would therefore venture to request the influence of M. le Consul with Captain de Plas, to defer the departure of H. I. M. Steam Sloop *Cassini* from this Port.

The Consul expressed his anxious desire to meet the views of the Committee, and would address them on the subject on the following day.

They have since received the following—

"*Consulat de France à Changhai et Ningpo,*
"*Chine, Septentrionale.*"

"Changhai *le* 19 *Mai* 1853.

"*Monsieur le* Président,

"J'ai reçu la lettre que vous me faites l'honneur de m'écrire, en me transmettant les copies des requêtes présentées par le Comité de coopération à L. L. E. E. les Plénipotentiaires d'Angleterre et D'Amérique; à l'effet de prévenir le départ de tous les navires de guerre, leur absence devant livrer sans moyens de protection, la communauté étrangère aux dangereuses éventualités du moment."

"Je reçois également, Monsieur le Président, votre mémorandum de la démarche que vous avez faite près de moi hier, en compagnie de Mess. Beale, Consul de Portugal, et Skinner, tous deux membres du Comité de coopération."

"J'ai lu avec la plus grande attention ces différentes pièces; et trouvant aussi sages que légitimes les observations qu'elles contiennent sur l'état d'abandon dans lequel va se trouver placée, l'importante communauté Etrangère de Shanghai, je vais m'empresser de les communiquer à Mr. le Commandant du Vapeur de guerre de S. M. Impériale, et le prier de vouloir bien différer son départ jusqu'à l'arrivée du batiment de guerre annoncé par S. E. Sir G. Bonham."

"Connaissant les sentimens de dévouement, et d'intérêt de Mr. le Commandant de Plas pour notre communauté, je n'ai pas l'ombre d'un doute qu'il ne se rende avec empressement à votre desir, si ses instructions lui en laissent la possibilité."

"J'aurai l'honneur de vous transmettre dès qu'elle me sera parvenue, la réponse de Mr. le Commandant de Plas."

"Agréez, Monsieur le Président, et Cher Collègue, l'assurance de ma très haute considération."

"Le Consul de France,
"C. de Montigny."

"*A Monsieur* William Hogg,
"*Consul de Hambourg, Président*
"*du Comité de Coopération, &c. &c. &c.*"

Consulat de France à Changhai et Ningpo,
Chine, Septentrionale,
Changhai *le* 20 *Mai* 1853.

Monsieur le Président,

Je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-joint la réponse de M. le Commandant du vapeur de guerre de S. M. Impériale, *le Cassini*, à ma lettre de ce matin pour l'engager à retarder son départ.

Je suis heureux d'avoir pu donner, en cette circonstance, à la Communauté Etrangère de Changhai, une nouvelle preuve des sentimens d'intérêt et de dévoûment qu'elle m'a toujours inspirés.

Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Le Consul de France,
C. de Montigny.

A Monsieur William Hogg,
Consul de Hambourg, Président
du Comité de Coopération, &c. &c. &c.

"Changhai *le* 20 *Mai* 1853.

"*Monsieur le* Consul,

"J'ai lu avec beaucoup d'attention votre lettre de ce jour, et les pièces annexées du Comité de Coopération pour la défense de la Communauté de Changhai, et je vous remercie de cette communication.

"Vous ne pouvez pas douter, Mr. le Consul, de mon désir de venir en aide à la commune défense, en tant que la chose dépendra de moi. *Le Cassini* restera jusqu'au 31 Mai dans les eaux de Changhai, à moins d'ordres ultérieurs très précis du Commandant de la Station; à cette date, si des faits nouveaux exigeaient un séjour plus prolongé, si des périls imminents menaçaient nos dignes Missionnaires et la Communauté Etrangère, je me ferais un devoir de conférer avec vous sur la situation, et d'ajourner mon départ jusqu'à ce que les inquiétudes légitimes fussent dissipées.

"Agréez, Monsieur le Consul, l'assurance de mes sentimens de haute considération et de parfaite dévouement.

"F. de Plas, *Ct. du Cassini.*

"*A Monsieur* C. de Montigny,
"*Consul de France à Changhai*
"*et Ningpo, &c. &c. &c.*"

Shanghae, *May 20th*, 1853.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 19th and of this date, the latter conveying the reply from Captain de Plas to your application on the part of the Committee for the detention of H. I. M. steam-sloop *Cassini*.

The Committee have to express to you their deep sense of the interest you take in the welfare of this Community, and at the same time request you will convey to Captain de Plas their sincere thanks for the ready manner in which he has acceded to their application to you on the part of the whole Foreign Community of Shanghae.—I have the honor, to be, &c.,

WILLIAM HOGG, *Chairman of Committee of Co-operation.*

A Monsieur C. de Montigny,
Consul de France à Shanghae
et Ningpo, &c. &c. &c.

PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY THE INSURGENTS.

The Trimetrical Classic.*

The great God
Made heaven and earth;
Both land and sea,
And all things therein.
In six days,
He made the whole:
Man the lord of all,
Was endowed with glory and honour.
Every seventh day worship,
In acknowledgement of Heaven's favor:
Let all under heaven
Keep their hearts in reverence.
It is said that in former times,
A foreign nation was commanded
To honour God;
The nation's name was Israel.
Their twelve tribes
Removed into Egypt;
Where God favoured them,
And their posterity increased.
Then a king arose,
Into whose heart the devil entered;
He envied their prosperity,
And inflicted pain and misery.
Ordering the daughters to be preserved,
But not allowing the sons to live;
Their bondage was severe,
And very difficult to bear.
The great God
Viewed them with pity,
And commanded Moses
To return to his family.
He commanded Aaron
To go and meet Moses:
When both addressed the king,
And wrought divers miracles.
The king hardened his heart,
And would not let them go:
Wherefore God was angry
And sent lice and locusts.
He also sent flies,
Together with frogs,
Which entered their palaces,
And crept into their ovens.
When the king still refused,
The river was turned to blood;
And the water became bitter
Throughout all Egypt.
God sent boils and blains,
With pestilence and murrain;
He also sent hail,
Which was very grievous.
The king still refusing,
He slew their first-born;
When the king of Egypt
Had no resource;
But let them go
Out of his land.
The great God
Upheld and sustained them,
By day in a cloud,
By night in a pillar of fire.
The great God
Himself saved them.
The king hardened his heart,
And led his armies in pursuit:
But God was angry,
And displayed his majesty.
Arrived at the red sea,
The waters were spread abroad:
The people of Israel
Were very much afraid.
The pursuers overtook them,
But God stayed their course;
He himself fought for them,
And the people had no trouble.
He caused the red sea
With its waters to divide;
To stand up as a wall,
That they might pass between.
The people of Israel
Marched with a steady step,
As though on dry ground,
And thus saved their lives.
The pursuers attempting to cross,
Their wheels were taken off;
When the waters closed upon them,
And they were all drowned.
The great God
Displayed his power,
And the people of Israel
Were all preserved.
When they came to the desert,
They had nothing to eat;
But the great God
Bade them not be afraid.
He sent down manna,
For each man a pint;
It was as sweet as honey,
And satisfied their appetites.
The people lusted much,
And wished to eat flesh,
When quails were sent,
By the million of bushels.
At the mount Sinai,
Miracles were displayed;
And Moses was commanded
To make tables of stone.
The great God
Gave his celestial commands,
Amounting to ten precepts,
The breach of which would not be forgiven.
He himself wrote them,
And gave them to Moses:
The celestial law
Cannot be altered.
In after ages,
It was sometimes disobeyed,
Through the devil's temptations,
When men fell into misery.
But the great God,
Out of pity to mankind,
Sent his first-born Son
To come down into the world.
His name is Jesus,
The Lord and Saviour of men,
Who redeems them from sin,
By the endurance of extreme misery.
Upon the cross,
They nailed his body;
Where he shed his precious blood,
To save all mankind.
Three days after his death,
He rose from the dead;
And during forty days,
He discoursed on heavenly things.
When he was about to ascend,
He commanded his disciples
To communicate his Gospel,
And proclaim his revealed will.
Those who believe will be saved,
And ascend up to heaven;
But those who do not believe,
Will be the first to be condemned.
Throughout the whole world,
There is only one God (Shang-te);
The great Lord and Ruler,
Without a second.
The Chinese in early ages,
Were regarded by God;
Together with foreign states
They walked in one way.

* Each line containing three words, and each verse four lines.

From the time of Pwan-koo,*
Down to the three dynasties,†
They honoured God,
As history records.
T'hang of the Shang dynasty,‡
And Wan of the Chow,§
Honoured God
With the intensest feeling.
The inscription on T'hang's bathing-tub
Inculcated daily renovation of mind;
And God commanded him,
To assume the government of the empire.
Wan was very respectful,
And intelligently served God;
So that the people who submitted to him,
Were two out of every three.
When Tsin obtained the empire,‖
He was infatuated with the genii,¶
And the nation has been deluded by the devil,
For the last two thousand years.
Seuen** and Woo,†† of the Han dynasty,
Both followed this bad example;
So that the mad rebellion increased,
In imitation of Tsin's mis-rule.
When Woo arrived at old age,
He repented of his folly,
And lamented that from his youth up,
He had always followed the wrong road.‡‡
Ming,§§ of the Han dynasty,
Welcomed the institutions of Buddha,
And set up temples and monasteries,
To the great injury of the country.
But Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty,
Was still more mad and infatuated,
For he changed the name of Shang-te (God)
Into that of Yuh-hwang (the pearly emperor)‖‖
But the great God
Is the supreme Lord
Over all the world,
The great Father in heaven.
His name is most honourable,
To be handed down through distant ages:
Who was this Hwuy,
That he dared to alter it?
It was meet that this same Hwuy
Should be taken by the Tartars;
And together with his son
Perish in the northern desert.
From Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty,
Up to the present day,
For these seven hundred years,
Men have sunk deeper and deeper in error.
With the doctrine of God
They have not been acquainted;
While the king of Hades
Has deluded them to the utmost.
The great God displays¶¶
Liberality deep as the sea;
But the devil has injured man,
In a most outrageous manner.
God is therefore displeased,
And has sent his Son,***
With orders to come down into the world,
Having first studied the classics.
In the Ting-yew year (1837)
He was received up into heaven,
Where the affairs of heaven
Were clearly pointed out to him.
The great God
Personally instructed him,
Gave him odes and documents,
And communicated to him the true doctrine.
God also gave him a seal,
And conferred upon him a sword,
Connected with authority,
And majesty irresistible.
He bade him, together with the elder brother,
Namely Jesus,
To drive away impish fiends,
With the co-operation of angels.
There was one who looked on with envy,
Namely the king of Hades;
Who displayed much malignity,
And acted like a devilish serpent.
But the great God,
With a high hand,
Instructed his Son†††
To subdue this fiend;
And having conquered him,
To show him no favour.
And in spite of his envious eye,
He damped all his courage.
Having overcome the fiend,
He returned to heaven,
Where the great God
Gave him great authority.
The celestial mother was kind,‡‡‡
And exceedingly gracious,
Beautiful and noble in the extreme,
Far beyond all compare.
The celestial elder brother's wife,§§§
Was virtuous, and very considerate,
Constantly exhorting the elder brother,
To do things deliberately.
The great God,
Out of love to mankind,
Again commissioned his Son,†††
To come down into the world;
And when he sent him down,
He charged him not to be afraid.

* The first man spoken of by the Chinese.
† This period closed B. C. 210.
‡ B. C. 1765. § B. C. 1121. ‖ B. C. 220.
¶ History says, that in the time of Tsin-che-hwang, (the emperor who burnt the books,) one Tseu-she requested that he might be allowed, with a number of virgins and youths, to go down into the sea, to the hill of the three spirits, in order to obtain the elixir of immortality from the genii: when the emperor sent Tseu-she, with several thousand virgins and youths, to go in search of the place in question. They returned, saying, that though they saw it at a distance, they could not get there.
** B. C. 71. †† A. D. 25.
‡‡ History records, that when Woo had been 31 years on the throne, two years before his death, he said, My conduct, since I ascended the throne, has been perverse and wicked, causing much misery to the empire, to regret which is now unavailing. From henceforth, however, whatever distresses the people or wastes property throughout the empire must be set aside. One of his ministers said, according to the conjurers, the genii are very numerous, but they have never done us any good, let them be abolished. The emperor approved of the suggestion, and discarded all conjurers, with those that had familiar spirits.
§§ A. D. 58.
‖‖ The Chinese history of the period in question says, that the Emperor Hwuy (A. D. 1107) having obtained a pearly book, and a precious gem, went to the palace of perfect pureness and harmony, where he saluted the pearly emperor with an honourable title, as follows: "The great Supreme, the origin of heaven, the holder of charms, the controller of the seasons, the possessor of all that is divine, and the embodiment of all that is true, the pearly emperor Shang-te (God) of the august heavens." He also commanded that in every favourable spot, that penetrated the sky, they should erect temples and monasteries, and form holy images.
¶¶ From this part of the book the reference appears to be to the leader of the insurrection.
*** By God's Son is here meant Hung-sew-tseun, the leader of the insurrection.
††† By the Son is meant the leader of the insurrection.
‡‡‡ By the celestial mother seems intended the mother of Jesus.
§§§ By the elder brother's wife, judging from the context, is meant the wife of Jesus.

I am with you, said he,
To superintend every thing.
In the Mow-shin year (1848)
The Son††† was troubled and distressed,
When the great God
Appeared on his behalf.
Bringing Jesus with him,
They both came down into the world;
Where he instructed his Son†††
How to sustain the weight of government.
God has set up his Son
To endure for ever,
To defeat corrupt machinations,
And to display majesty and authority.
Also to judge the world,
To divide the righteous from the wicked;
And consign them to the misery of hell,
Or bestow on them the joys of heaven.
Heaven manages every thing;
Heaven sustains the whole;
Let all beneath the sky
Come and acknowledge the new monarch.
Little children,
Worship God,
Keep his commandments,
And do not disobey.
Let your minds be refined,
And be not depraved;
The great God
Constantly surveys you.
You must refine yourselves well,
And not be depraved.
Vice willingly practiced
Is the first step to misery.
To ensure a good end,
You must make a good beginning;
An error of a hair's breadth,
May lead to a discrepancy of 1,000 le.
Be careful about little things,
And watch the minute springs of action;
The great God
Is not to be deceived.
Little children
Arouse your energies,
The laws of high Heaven
Admit not of infraction.
Upon the good blessings descend,
And miseries on the wicked;
Those who obey Heaven are preserved,
And those who disobey perish.
The great God
Is a spiritual Father;
All things whatever
Depend on him.
The great God
Is the Father of our spirits;
Those who devoutly serve him
Will obtain blessings.
Those who obey the fathers of their flesh
Will enjoy longevity;
Those who requite their parents
Will certainly obtain happiness.
Do not practice lewdness,
Nor any uncleanness;
Do not tell lies;
Do not kill and slay;
Do not steal;
Do not covet;
The great God
Will strictly carry out his laws.
Those who obey Heaven's commands
Will enjoy celestial happiness;
Those who are grateful for divine favours,
Will receive divine support.
Heaven blesses the good,
And curses the bad;
Little children
Maintain correct conduct.
The correct are men
The corrupt are imps.
Little children,
Seek to avoid disgrace.
God loves the upright,
And he hates the vicious:
Little children
Be careful to avoid error.
The great God
Sees every thing.
If you wish to enjoy happiness,
Refine and correct yourselves.

††† By the Son is meant the leader of the insurrection.

ODE FOR YOUTH.*

On the worship of God.

Let the true Spirit, the great God,
Be honoured and adored by all nations;
Let all the inhabitants of the world
Unite in his worship, morning and evening.
Above and below, look where you may,
All things are imbued with the Divine favour.
At the beginning, in six days,
All things were created, perfect and complete.
Whether circumcised or uncircumcised,
Who is not produced by God?
Reverently praise the divine favour,
And you will obtain eternal glory.

On reverence for Jesus.

Jesus, his first-born Son,
Was in former times sent by God;
He willingly gave his life to redeem us from sin,
Of a truth his merits are preëminent.
His cross was hard to bear,
The sorrowing clouds obscured the sun;
The adorable Son, the honoured of heaven,
Died for you the children of men.
After his resurrection he ascended to heaven,
Resplendent in glory, he wields authority supreme.
In him we know that we may trust,
To secure salvation and ascend to heaven.

On the honour due to parents.

As grain is stored against a day of need;
So men bring up children to tend their old age.
A filial son begets filial children,
The recompence here is truly wonderful.
Do you ask how this our body
Is to attain to length of years?
Keep the fifth command, we say,
And honour and emolument will descend upon you.

On the court.

The imperial court is an awe-inspiring spot,
Let those about it dread celestial majesty;
Life and death emanate from Heaven's son,
Let every officer avoid disobedience.

On the duties of the sovereign.

When one man presides over the government,
All nations become settled and tranquillized:
When the sovereign grasps the sceptre of power,
Calumny and corruption sink and disappear.

On the duties of ministers.

When the prince is upright ministers are true,
When the sovereign is intelligent, ministers will be honest:
E and Chow are models worthy of imitation,
They acted uprightly and aided the government.

* Each line containing five words, and each verse four lines.

On the duties of families.

The members of one family being intimately related,
They should live in joy and harmony,
When the feeling of concord unites the whole,
Blessings will descend upon them from above.

On the duties of a father.

When the main beam is straight, the joists will be regular,
When a father is strict his duty will be fulfilled;
Let him not provoke his children to wrath,
And a delightful harmony will pervade the dwelling.

On the duties of a mother.

Ye mothers beware of partiality,
But tenderly instruct your children in virtue;
When you are a fit example to your daughters,
The happy feeling will reach to the clouds.

On the duties of sons.

Sons be patterns to your wives,
Consider obedience to parents the chief duty;
Do not listen to the tattle of women,
And you will not be estranged from your own flesh.

On the duties of daughters-in-law.

Ye that are espoused into other families,
Be gentle and yielding, and your duty is fulfilled
Do not quarrel with your sisters-in-law,
And thereby vex the old father and mother.

On the duties of elder brothers.

Elder brothers! instruct your juniors,
Remember well your common parentage,
Should they commit a trifling fault,
Bear with it and treat them indulgently.

On the duties of younger brothers.

Disparity in years is ordered by Heaven,
Duty to seniors consists in respect;
When younger brothers obey Heaven's dictates,
Happiness and honour will be their portion.

On the duties of elder sisters.

Elder sisters instruct your younger sisters,
Study improvement and fit yourselves for heaven;
Should you occasionally visit your former homes,
Get the little ones around you and tell them what is right.

On the duties of younger sisters.

Girls obey your elder brothers and sisters,
Be obliging and avoid arrogance,
Carefully give yourselves to self-improvement,
And mind and keep the ten commandments.

On the duties of husbands.

Unbending firmness is natural to the man,
Love for a wife should be qualified by prudence,
And should the lioness roar
Let not terror fill the mind.

On the duties of wives.

Women be obedient to your three male relatives,
And do not disobey your lords:
When hens crow in the morning,
Sorrow may be expected in the family.

On the duties of elder brothers' wives.

What is the duty of an elder brother's wife?
And what her most appropriate deportment?
Let her cheerfully harmonize with younger brothers' wives,
And she will never do amiss.

On the duties of younger brothers' wives.

Younger brothers' wives should respect their elder brothers' wives,
In humility honouring their elder brothers;
In all things yielding to their senior sisters-in-law,
Which will result in harmony superior to music.

On the duties of the male sex.

Let every man have his own partner,
And maintain the duties of the human relations,
Firm and unbending his duties lie from home,
But he should avoid such things as cause suspicion.

On the duties of the female sex.

The duty of woman is to maintain chastity,
She should shun proximity to the other sex,
Sober and decorous she should keep at home,
Thus she can secure happiness and felicity.

On contracting marriages.

Marriages are the result of some relation in a former state,
The disposal of which rests with Heaven;
When contracted, affection should flow in a continued stream,
And the association should be uninterrupted.

On managing the heart.

For the purpose of controlling the whole body,
God has given to man an intelligent mind,
When the heart is correct it becomes the true regulator,
To which the senses and members are all obedient.

On managing the eyes.

The various corruptions first delude the eye,
But if the eye be correct all evil will be avoided;
Let the pupil of the eye be sternly fixed,
And the light of the body will shine up to heaven.

On managing the ear.

Whatever sounds assail my ear,
Let me listen to all in silence,
Deaf to the entrance of evil,
Pervious to good, in order to be eminently intelligent.

On managing the mouth.

The tongue is a prolific source of strife,
And a multitude of words, leads to mischief,
Let me not be defiled by lying and corrupt discourse,
Careful and cautious, let reason be my guide.

On managing the hand.

To cut off the hand whereby we are dragged to evil,
Appears a determination worthy of high praise.
The duty of the hand is to manifest respect,
But for improper objects move not a finger.

On managing the feet.

Let the feet walk in the path of rectitude,
And ever follow it, without treading awry;
For the countless bye-paths of life
Lead only to mischief in the end.

The way to get to heaven.

Honour and disgrace come from a man's self,
But men should exert themselves
To keep the ten commandments,
And they will enjoy bliss in heaven.

W. H. M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 15	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Crockett	Bombay	Feb. 28	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 17	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Lookong	May 15	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 16	Mississippi	S.S.Str		Lees	Loochoo		
,, 17	Susquehanna	S.S.Str		Buchanan	Loochoo		
,, 18	Hermes	HMStr		Fishbourne	Amoy&H'kong		

PASSENGERS.—per *Hermes*, E. H. Sir George Bonham and Suite, consisting of Mr. Interpreter W. H. Medhurst, and Mr. Secretary W. Woodgate,—Mr. Ince, Dr. Bankier, Mr. Fittock.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Eliza		May 7	B. brig	145	Lange	Captain.		
Eugenia	1	April 3	Chl. sh.	714	Paulke	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Lanrick		May 15	B. brig	283	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Nymph		May 17	B. schr	105	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Lookong	
Syren	9	May 10	D. bark					
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Uldia	751	Apr. 14	B. bark	236	McCleeny	Reiss and Co.	Hongkong	Early
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander, ...	Steamer	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.	1845	220
—*American.*—							
Plymouth, ...	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Capt. John Kelly.	C'missioned 1850	
—*French.*—							
Cassini, ...	Steamer	6	...	125	Capt. De Plas.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Gleulyon	B. bark	348	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Secret, ...	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	578		
Security, ...	Liverpool	505	Oct. 21					
Planet, (viâ H'kong) ..	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Eliza Moore, ...	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	264,960	240		
Ashmore, ...	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,109,546	342,512	1,504	980	
Balmoral, ...	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		560	285	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	354	,, 8	2,858,075	62,000			
Monarch, ...	Liverpool	357	,, 31	2,667,265	85,940	594		8,000
Cherokee, ...	London	278	,, 31	1,424,500	84,700		2,000	
Nightingale, ...	London	1066	Feb. 4	3,874,035	260,600	1,352		
Kingston, ...	London		,, 23	4,457,760	115,600	482	2,020	
Eclipse, ...	Liverpool		,, 24	3,353,020	93,126	120		28,030
Lancastrian, ...	London		Mar. 1	541,500	446,600			
Cambalo, ...	Liverpool		,, 8	2,850,140	37,000	260		

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